

Hawaiian Gazette

EST MODUS IN REBUS.

TEN-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, OCT. 28, 1890.

COMMENTING ON the interesting commercial article which we inserted last week, Bradstreet says: "The renewal of the reciprocity treaty with the United States gave a notable impetus to Hawaiian commerce and industry, according to Consul-General Severance, of Honolulu. The year 1889 was, as a result, one of marked prosperity. An increased amount of American capital went into the sugar-cane growing industry, and the introduction of steam and street railways and electric lights (the plants for which were made in the United States), has also attracted additional American capital. This country continues to monopolize the bulk of the foreign trade of Hawaii. This is particularly true as regards exports. In the matter of imports the showing is less satisfactory, the Hawaiians buying less in proportion from us than we do from them. The total exports in 1889 were valued at \$13,874,341, of which 91.35 per cent. went to the United States. The imports were about \$6,504,000, of which 79.10 per cent. came from the United States. Exports exceeded imports, it may be seen, by \$9,501,451. The exports of sugar, the principal item of Hawaiian trade, aggregated 242,165,835 pounds, or 121,000 tons. The exports of rice fell off, owing to the large home consumption by Chinese and Japanese laborers. Arrivals of immigrants exceeded departures by 1,358 during the year, while the departures of Chinese were 1,059 in excess of arrivals."

THE LABOR BILLS.

Several bills have been introduced into the Legislature on this subject, which have been referred to the Committee on Commerce. Two reports have been made, each accompanied by a bill which has been offered as a substitute for those before the committee. These bills differ in only two or three material points. The bill read by the minority omits the photograph requirement, and adds a proviso whereby the Hawaiian Government is authorized to take charge of all immigration in place of leaving it with the planter, as provided by the majority bill. The provisions of these bills are in brief as follows: 1st. The Minister of Foreign Affairs with the concurrence of the Board of Immigration has authority to issue entry permits for agricultural laborers, upon condition that such laborers shall remain not over five years, engaging in no labor outside of agriculture; continue in such work, and deposit with the Board sixty dollars for return passage. Any person furnishing labor to one of such immigrants who runs away is liable to a fine. Any such laborer who violates any of the terms or conditions of such entry permit shall be liable to arrest and fine and imprisonment. In order to more thoroughly carry out the law, and especially to insure the deportation of such laborers, the Government may enter into contract with any person to carry the laws into effect. It is also provided whenever a labor convention is made with China, the provisions of the act are to be suspended. There are other provisions of minor importance looking to the effectual carrying out of the act.

The opposition expressed by some members of the community to any relaxation of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has no doubt been largely in misinformation on a lack of information. "Bread-winner" and others who have written with almost angry disapproval, ought to know that at the present rate of wages for field labor, which by the way neither "Bread-winner" nor any other mechanic will undertake, and with the loss sure to come with the removal of the sugar duties in the United States, much plantation work will cease. There will not even be a continuance of the present plantations and several of the rice plantations will of necessity go out of business. In other words,

unless the cost of field labor comes down very materially indeed our great industries will be so crippled that the mechanic will come in for his share of the loss and suffer severely, because that the mere wage earner always suffers first in times of business depression. An honest attempt has been made in all of the bills to protect the mechanic, but unless he is willing to run some risk which will come with the introduction of cheaper field labor he must make up his mind to hard times arising from no work for him. The mechanic is supported to-day from the great industry of the country. Now this industry is threatened from two sources, removal of sugar duties and enormous increase in rough field labor. If relief is not furnished this industry will be crippled and that means business depression which will hurt all classes and the mechanic particularly and first.

AN OUTRAGEOUS ACT.

The passage of the item by the Legislature on Tuesday voting \$34,839.84 of the public moneys to pay the claim of John Bowler forms one of the most extraordinary events in the history of Hawaiian legislation. When this claim was first brought in, early in the session, no one dreamed that it could possibly receive much support. It was looked upon as a trumped-up claim, which when investigated would not prove to be one-fourth the amount. The claim as presented consisted of these items, with some allowance for interest:

Building foundations to electric light station	\$ 2,047 00
Repairing Palace gates	7,000 00
Damages for cancellation of contract to return South Sea Islanders	39,275 00
	\$48,322 00

The last claim of \$39,275 was originally put in at \$9,000, not for work actually done, but for what might have been done, had he been allowed to do it. As time passed on the amount grew, till finally the sum of \$39,275 was demanded for work never done in connection with these South Sea Islanders.

After debating the subject two days, during which it appeared very evident that the majority had decided to legalize one of the most barefaced frauds ever enacted in any country, the item passed, by a vote of 25 to 20. The following are the names of those who voted for paying \$34,839.84:

J. A. Cummins,	C. N. Spencer,
H. A. Widemann,	C. O. Berger,
E. Muller,	D. W. Fua,
C. J. McCarthy,	John Phillips,
H. G. Crabbe,	S. Parker,
P. P. Kanoa,	W. H. Cummings,
A. Marques,	T. R. Lucas,
R. W. Wilcox,	A. Rosa,
J. E. Bush,	A. Kauihi,
J. Nawahi,	J. T. Baker,
A. P. Puaheale,	W. White,
L. P. Kanealii,	P. Cockett,
P. Kamai,	

The votes consisted of Reform members, with two honorable exceptions (Messrs. Macfarlane and Hookano). The only just claim that Mr. Bowler had was the bill for work actually done on the electric light foundation and on the Palace gates and walls; and had the late Government entertained the same views as are here expressed, his claim could probably have been settled in full with the payment of ten thousand dollars, to cover all demands against the Government.

No valid reason has been given in any of the arguments in his favor why the Government should be assessed to pay more than the first claim of \$9,000, except that he merits damages, and the amount of these damages, it has been voted by the National party shall be put at \$25,000. Can anything in the history of New York city Boss rule surpass this, except in amount? Certainly nothing in Hawaiian history can compare with this most outrageous piece of legislation.

THE NEW AMERICAN RECIPROCITY PLAN.

"Reciprocity," says the Philadelphia Ledger, "is in the air." It was debated in the Senate in the shape of amendments to the tariff bill, offered by Senators Hale, Aldrich and Sherman. The debate was, however, by no means a thorough one. The subject came up in the closing hours of the general discussion on the House bill, and in the face of the fact that everybody was anxious to bring

the long session to a close, and that the friends of the bill are particularly desirous of reaching the final stage of enactment.

Reciprocity is not a new idea in international economics. Many treaties have been negotiated with the object of securing it. It is not, however, so familiar a term as to be entirely clear to the popular understanding. The following definition of it is quoted from the "Century Dictionary":

"Reciprocity, in political science, is the term usually applied to the principle of securing, in commercial treaties between nations, mutual advantages to the same extent, e. g., the admission mutually of certain goods, supposed to be practically equivalent to each other, duty free or at equal duties on importation."

This is commercial reciprocity as defined by an authority, and this is the principle which Mr. Blaine seeks to have applied to certain articles which enter into the commercial transactions between the United States and other countries on this continent. His idea is that we ought to broaden our foreign market, and that the best way to broaden our foreign market is by a system of reciprocity by which we shall be able to introduce some of our products and manufactures into the Central and South American States in return for admitting their sugar, hides, coffee, etc., free.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

Educational Matters.

MR. EDITOR: I am greatly pleased to note that the law to allow children passing a satisfactory examination to leave school after the age of 13, has been passed to its second reading.

The law to arbitrarily reduce the school age from 15 to 13 was wrong.

This law is right. No child should be allowed to quit school until it is well grounded in reading, writing, the fundamental rules of arithmetic, etc.

Under the law now in force, I think that the majority who leave school at 15 are not so grounded, and why?

1st. Because they do not study at home, and learn as little as possible while in school.

2d. Because their parents, being ignorant and not knowing the value of education, are perfectly indifferent and care nothing whether the children advance or not.

3rd. Because the parents look on compulsory education as a hardship and evade it on every opportunity, changing residence frequently to get into districts where enforcement of the law is slack to escape it.

Now I say that the law now introduced will remedy these evils. If parents know that they can have full use of their children at 13 if they can pass the required examination, they will have a direct interest in making them study. Truancy will be reduced to a minimum. The present sums spent on truancy officers can be largely saved.

Parents will see to it that their children go to school regularly and that they learn their lessons. They will make them study at home.

As is known by some of your readers, I have earnestly favored the passage of this law for years, and I hope sincerely that it will pass.

C. H. DICKEY.

Hamakua, Oct. 16.

Roads in Kona.

MR. EDITOR:—The people in South Kona want roads. There is not a rod of road in the district that can be called good road. There are mule trails and water-courses everywhere, but there have never been any roads made, and never will be as long as the money and the work is in the hands of the natives. There is not a native in the district that knows any more about making roads than a cow knows about running a steam engine; and yet our road board is composed entirely of natives. And they will have native lunas that know nothing about making a road, or how it ought to be made, and the one that is luna in this end of the district is about the poorest tool that they could find; he has no more judgment than a child in regard to road-making. There are plenty of men in the district that understand making roads that would be willing to serve on the road board, only for the sake of having passable roads. There are hundreds—yes, thousands—of dollars spent every year for roads, and nothing done except cutting away a few bushes along the side of the trails. Not a thing done to improve the road-bed or grad-

ing hills, and there are plenty of them that need grading or cutting down. I see an article in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE on roads in Puna, and that that district could produce ten million pounds of coffee, if they only had the roads to get to the coffee lands. Now, Mr. Editor, Kona will produce ten pounds of coffee for every one pound that Puna can produce, if the Minister of the Interior will only give us roads, so that the people can get around and move the coffee to the beach to ship it. In the north end of this district, where the most of the tax money is paid, there has been the least done to improve the roads, and right there is where the improvements are most needed. There are some very bad hills that need grading. It will require some labor and blasting to do it, but when it is once done, it will cost but little to keep it in good repair. Some of the hills that were graded in North Kona by the road supervisor ten years ago, and have had nothing done to them since, are good yet. If the Minister of the Interior would only come to South Kona and see for himself, he would know just what is needed.

Yours respectfully,
KONA PEOPLE.

New Advertisements.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL FOR 1891

IS NOW IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION for issue during December. The Publisher would be pleased to receive from Departments, Societies, Agents and others interested, all needed corrections affecting them as early as possible, and Plantations that have not yet returned the enquiring circular sent them will please do so without further delay. Articles in preparation are desired by Nov. 15th at the latest.

Advertisers contemplating changes, or new patrons desiring space will please report in convenient season. Rates—the same as the past two years.

The ANNUAL for 1891 will be increased some 40 or 50 pages over the last issue by revised, reset and extended tables with the usual variety of research and other articles of special interest for the casual reader, or of value for future reference: the aim being to have the ANNUAL merit in every sense the confidence of the public.

As announced in last issue the price of the ANNUAL will be changed to 75 cents each, or 85 cents mailed abroad.

A limited number will be bound in full cloth, with stamped covers at \$1 each, or \$1.15 mailed abroad.

Parties on the other islands desiring copies mailed to themselves, or to friends abroad, will please send clear directions and they will have careful attention. No cloth-bound copies sent out unless expressly ordered.

THOS. G. THURM,
Publisher Hawaiian Annual.
98-1w 1346-2w

California

FEED CO.,

KING'S STABLES, - - - LELEO,

Are Selling:

Roller Barley	at 1 3/4c. per lb
Wheat Hay	at 1 3/4c. per lb
Alfalfa Hay	at 1 3/4c. per lb
Oat Hay	at 1c. per lb
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MUTUAL TEL. 121; BELL TEL. 348.

Goods delivered to any part of the city.

OFFICE—With C. T. Gulick, 38 Merchant street near Fort. 1345 95-3my

Corporation Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at a meeting of the NORTH PACIFIC PHOSPHATE AND FERTILIZER COMPANY held this day, it was voted to accept the Charter of Incorporation granted to the Company, and the following named officers were elected:

G. N. Wilcox	President
C. N. Spencer	Vice-President
J. F. Hackfield	Treasurer
W. O. Smith	Secretary and Auditor

All of whom accepted office.

By the terms of the Charter no stockholder shall be individually held for the debts of the Corporation beyond the amount which may be due upon the share or shares of stock held or owned by him.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Secretary.

Honolulu Oct. 15, 1890. 92-31 1345-2t

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Portable Steel Track

14lb. RAILS,

20, 24, 30, and 36-inch Gauge.

Now Landing ex Birker.

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93-1w 1345-2w

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New Advertisements.

Fersh Goods, ex Bark "Birker,"

141 DAYS FROM LONDON.

Guinness' Double Extra Stout, Bass' Pale Ale,

FRENCH WINES AND CLARETS
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CRYSTAL SODA WORKS

JOHN GRACE, Proprietor.

NO. 81 KING STREET.

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SARSAPARILLA AND IRON WATER!

GINGER ALE,

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ALL AERATED WATERS GUARANTEED PURE.

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ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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Pedigrees of all Horses Kept.



BREEDING DEPARTMENT

SALE DEPARTMENT.

The following Fine Animals will stand for Service at the Ranch, Waialae:

Well-bred Stallion "MARIN."

Norman Stallion

"CAPTAIN GROWL."

Thoroughbred Stal. "MIDNIGHT."

Two Native Stallions

"PILIAOAO" and "FRANK."

A Well-bred Kentucky JACK.

FOR SALE:

Stallions of Various Breeds,
Mares with or without Foal
Horses for any Purpose.

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A Skilful BREAKER and TRAINER
is employed on the Ranch.
Satisfaction is guaranteed in Breaking
and Training Horses.

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BUILDERS' AND GENERAL HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

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Carpenters' Blacksmiths' Machinists' and Plumbers' Tools,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Kitchen Utensils, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Lamp Goods, and

General Merchandise.

Blake's Steam Pumps, Weston's Centrifugals.

Wilcox & Gibbs, and Remington Sewing Machines.

Dr. Jane & Sons Family Medicines.

1404 1-7

LEONHARD & ROSS,

ELLENBURGH, - - - WASHINGTON.

GIVE NOTICE:

THAT ORDERS FOR "SUNNYSIDE" PROPERTY AT PRESENT MARKET prices must be sent not later than by the "Alameda" leaving Honolulu on the 31st of May, 1890.

One-fourth of the purchase money is sufficient to secure a contract.

Price of Inside Lots.....\$ 150 00 each

Price of Corner Lots..... 175 00 each

The above notice does not apply in those cases where the propositions are already in course of negotiation.

INVESTORS WILL PLEASE STATE:

1st—If they are American citizens. 2d—If not themselves American citizens, but married to the daughter of an American citizen give wife's full name.

LEONHARD & ROSS, Honolulu Block,
Ellensburg, Wash.

1274 112-1y